

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning at THE HERALD block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, per month.....\$ 5
Daily, six months.....\$ 30
Daily, per year.....\$ 50
Semi-Weekly, per year.....\$ 25
Sunday, per year.....\$ 10
Communications should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Subscribers will confer a favor by forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. They will aid us to determine where the fault lies.

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THE HERALD is on sale at the principal news stands and on all morning passenger trains leaving Salt Lake. Orders for city delivery to either residence or place of business should be made at the counting room.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.
RICHARD W. YOUNG, Manager.

"Fiji teas" are among the social sensations in Mahad.

It is astonishing how many papers in this country are now running down hill.

It is said a fly can draw a great many times its own weight. So can a fly blower.

Kelly seems to have an idea that he is a "bigger man" than old Coxe. It begins to look like it.

Is it not rather paradoxical or at least inconsistent for clerymen to object to those commercial transactions called dealing in futures?

The Sallinas (Cal.) Index is endeavoring to extract some comfort from the thought that while bar silver is down, silver at the bar is just as efficacious as ever.

Lasker, the chess player, very much resembles Coxe; Steinitz, but probably he can't help it—looks very much like a man named Benjamin Harrison.

There was not a solitary bald-headed man on the Brooklyn jury. Four of the jurors were married and eight were single. They included capitalists, masons, gas-fitters, clerks, farmers and laborers.

The only State in which Senator Hill has been praised for his attack on revenue reform is in New York, and in that State the approving word comes chiefly from Republican sources. The wonder now is, how he ever got his reputation as a smart politician.

At the Palo Alto lectures Harrison exhorted the students against office-seeking. It is said that the buzzing of a bee while he paused for breath caused an audible smile and the lecturer to turn red in the face; but he gave a honeyed smile and resumed.

The confirmation of the President's appointees for the Utah Commission will be approved by the Utah people except a few disappointed aspirants and their friends. The Commissioners will soon receive their commissions and get down to official business. We wish them success.

We do not hear so much about Czar Reed's "triumph" since it has been proven that his quorum-counting thimble was stolen from a Democrat, and that was prostituted from the voice and rule of the House to the dictum of one individual. Reed's triumphal inflation is nothing but a bag of inferior wind.

The London Financial Times of late issue has an able article on the monetary question, in which it points out the absolute necessity of the free coinage of both silver and gold to save the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the world. There is a strong pressure being brought to bear upon her majesty's government in favor of bimetalism.

Harrison told the Cheyenne people he had not changed his mind on the silver question. Of course not. He is just as much opposed to free silver coinage now as he was when Sherman obtained the passage of his makeshift to save Harrison from the responsibility of vetoing a free silver bill, which it was known he would have done. He is in the same mind now.

The sham, deceit and truculent hypocrisy of one Benjamin Harrison was never so plainly evident to the American people as now. His last trip to the west, save while on the lecture platform at Palo Alto should be sufficient to damn him forever with the west and south. Ben is really much smaller at close range than is generally believed. It is a clear case of distance and enchantment.

Members of various orders and associations, whether secret or ordinary open benevolent societies, in which they have a pecuniary interest, will be interested in a decision given by Judge Child of Newark, New Jersey. The judgment was rendered in a lawsuit between a member of the Knights of Pythias and that organization. The decision was to the effect that a member of an association in which he has a pecuniary interest cannot be expelled from it unless he be found guilty of an offense which either affects the interest or good government of the association or is indictable by the laws of the land.

CLOSE UP THE BUSINESS.

We do not understand that there is any disposition on the part of the City Council to repudiate its obligations in reference to the copper plant enterprise, though this might be inferred from some remarks which have been made by our contemporaries lately. The sum of \$25,000 was agreed to be paid by the city authorities in purchase of real estate, to be furnished by parties interested in aiding the project. The real estate was not forthcoming, so a demand was made for the rescinding of the agreement.

When action was taken upon that demand it was perceived, in good time, that such a course would be a virtual repudiation of a fair contract. While the city had no legitimate power to appropriate the public money for a private enterprise, it could under its chartered powers buy and sell real estate, and it was for this purpose that the appropriation of \$25,000 in the shape of city bonds was agreed to. Whatever may be said or thought about this as a case of "whipping the devil around the stump" it matters not, the city is morally bound by its obligation.

We understand that this is how the matter is viewed by at least a majority of the city authorities. The bonds must be issued when the real estate is proffered and accepted. Will anybody contend that due caution and honest bargaining must not enter into the disposition of this matter? Must not the men who handle municipal affairs be sure that they receive quid pro quo? If they were to accept land clearly not worth the price fixed upon it by the seller, would they not be denounced as incompetent or condemned as bootlers? Let us be consistent.

The Herald takes the ground that the bonds must be issued in accordance with the agreement, but that the purchase with them must be for grounds which the city can use or sell without probable loss. And time must be given to secure this consideration.

It is generally conceded that the copper plant people have expended a large amount of money, and that the fears that they were not in thorough earnest have been dispelled by what has been done to establish the enterprise. Now all due diligence ought to be exercised to close the transaction on the part of the city, and it will not be amiss to add that the other donations which have not yet been forthcoming ought to be settled for with quite as much dispatch. Let the agreements made with the company be fairly and entirely fulfilled.

THE NATION'S PERIL.

Socialism is the cloud speck in the nation's horizon threatening storm. Socialism in the United States will be the child of Republicanism. Coxeism is incipient Socialism; it is mature Republicanism.

The Republicans have for years maintained that it was legitimate to put money in the pockets of the producer at the cost of the consumer on the claim that by building up the producer the country would thereby be enriched. The "armies" now on the tramp to Washington adopt the vicious Republican principle that taxation may have other than public ends, but apply it in a manner different from its previous application, and now cry for work at the expense of the taxpayer, for protection. If this is proper now it will at all times be proper and what is now incipient will develop.

How do American citizens fancy a government in which the majority will feed upon the minority? Do they not rather prefer the Democratic conception that government owes to every man not a living, but untrammelled freedom under which in a fair field and handicapped, he may work out his own destiny?

NOTHING TO LAUGH AT.

The Herald has never treated the "industrial army" movement as a joke. Nor has it favored the forwarding of masses of men to the seat of government, either to threaten Congress by their organized presence, or use any extraordinary influence in the nature of attempted compulsion to procure legislation that would not be voluntarily enacted. The right of all citizens to assemble peaceably and to petition for redress of grievances, real or imaginary, cannot be reasonably disputed. Whether that covers the course taken by the so-called "armies" which have taken up the line of march to Washington for the purposes declared, is a rather doubtful proposition.

We do not believe the constitution guarantees freedom for anything of that kind.

The conditions existing which have occasioned this uprising are very deplorable. The causes which have led to them are various, have long been in operation, and have extended over a period of many years. The panic and troubles of 1893 were the bursting of an ulcer that had been forming for at least a couple of decades, and in the very nature of things could not be a sudden reverse of abundant prosperity.

Therefore when we hear, through the press, of Republican conventions in which resolutions are framed "charging all the woes of the country on Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party, passed with great unanimity and enthusiasm," our pity for the ignorance displayed by the bodies of those conventions is only exceeded by our contempt for the deceit and demagoguery of their political heads.

Some of them trace the source of existing labor and financial troubles to the treatment of the silver question by the national government, and, with characteristic lack of reason and of honesty, charge the wrong on the party which has come into possession of the government at a time when the effects of thirty odd years of Republican misrule are overspreading the land. And yet they know that if one Republican President and Congress since

1873 had desired to rehabilitate silver, it would now be equal with gold at the former ratio as the standard money of the United States.

In charging the woes of the times on Cleveland and the Democracy because of the movement for tariff reform they are equally dense or deceitful. When the Wilson bill is a law the tariff schedule will be higher in its rates of duty than those that were in force when there was little turmoil in the land. Anybody who has ears to hear and eyes to see must perceive that present evils are the culmination of a steady growth, and not a cataclysm originating in a moment.

"Fear of free trade" was a Republican bugaboo. The paralysis in business was not caused by the mere prospect of reforms which the country had several times demanded at the polls. It came upon the country because of the contraction in money circles. Everybody almost was in debt beyond the power to pay. The money lenders called in their loans; banks refused accommodations because of the run precipitated upon their resources; failures followed because of inability to realize upon property. Business was arrested, employment fell off, the lack of money in circulation prevented enterprise. Nobody wanted to invest in projects that would require labor, because of the inability to obtain money on fair terms and because of the risks of all ventures and the instability of general affairs.

The notion that the government can cure all this and that the march upon Washington now in progress will force the action desired, is the wildest kind of a chimera. It is being fostered and encouraged by Republican influences. Under cover of a desire to rid certain sections of the country of the unemployed, the lazy and the vagrant elements, they are urged to press on toward Washington, where the Democratic Congress and administration will be "put in a hole" and forced to face the situation produced by Republican control of affairs for over thirty years.

It is shameful work and only trouble can grow out of it. The pretext that these men are to be helped to the east from whence they came so that they may obtain work, is shattered by the fact that field and farm laborers are wanted along the route over which the "armies" are passing, but it is not present labor they want. Prospective money without labor, by some process which they cannot exactly define, and the assurance that food in plenty will be provided for them, no matter what happens, is better in their eyes than toll on day wages.

There is nothing funny about the movement. It is rather a source of the gravest concern to the thoughtful mind. The authorities of the various states and municipalities would have been more consistent in endeavors to disperse the armies, by endeavoring to find labor for the men and leave them without excuse, than by crowding them forward to the seat of government, where, unless great wisdom and forbearance are exercised, a conflict may be precipitated which will end in bloodshed and prove the beginning of difficulties so great and so terrible that the mere contemplation of them is a horror.

CREDIT IT TO DEMOCRACY.

The starting up of the Denier Woolen Mills, according to the logic of a Republican stump speaker during the last campaign in this city, must be credited to the Democratic party. He pointed to the closing of those mills as a proof of the effects of Democracy, oblivious of the fact that they were shut down before the Democratic party came into possession of the government, and under the full operations of McKinley Republicanism. Their starting up just now must be that sort of reasoning be fairly credited to the Democracy.

Before the election of 1892, the writer saw the Beaver Woolen Mills lying idle and was told they had been shut down for a long time. If politics had anything to do with that calamity to the south, it must have been Republicanism that caused it, because the high tariff had existed for years and protection was in full blast, and the very idea that the Democratic party would come into power was scouted as folly.

Well, the Beaver Mills are starting up again under a Democratic administration, and of course our Republican friends will be able to see the force of the argument—which is their own though not turned their way—that the resumption of work by these factories must be due to the benefits that come from the Democratic party and the expectation of tariff reform, free wool and the prospect of trade revival.

The Herald is not responsible for the argument that party politics have caused the shutting down or opening up of these or any other woolen factories. We never acknowledged that woolen mills would be compelled to suspend because of a cheap supply of wool. That was left for our Republican orators in the last political campaign. But we merely want it understood that on the sort of reasoning used by prominent Utah Republicans, the re-opening of the important enterprises we have mentioned must be credited to the industry reviving influences of a Democratic administration.

HYPOCRITICAL BEN.

It is strange that there should be so much distress now. Whoever has done it, or however it came about, it is un-American and should be repudiated by the people. Speech of ex-President Harrison.

This causes the Chicago Times to ask: Does Mr. Harrison mean that? If he does, he means that he and his party and his party's cardinal principles should be repudiated by the American people.

It was the pernicious McKinley bill passed during his administration and signed by his hand, that brought distress to the agriculturists.

It was the extravagance of the billion dollar Congress which reduced the treasury surplus from \$100,000,000 to nothing and less by wasteful and wicked expenditures calculated to perpetuate the Republican party in power.

It was the doings of the Republican party under his administration, the effect of bills passed by the Republicans in Congress and signed by his hand, that impoverished the treasury.

These are the direct causes of the present distress.

If the people should take ex-President Harrison's advice and repudiate the authors of it he and his party associates in power from '88 to '92 and professedly anxious to return to power again in '96, would be the persons "repudiated."

But, then, as surmised in the beginning of this article, perhaps after all Mr. Harrison meant his words would be taken as a quiet declaration of his withdrawal from the race for the nomination.

In that event his advice to the people would be to repudiate McKinley and Reed or whoever else the Republicans might nominate, advice which they will doubtless take.

THE CRUISE OF THE NORA.

Story Experiences on the Wild Missoula River.

Missoula, April 18.—For years the problem of the successful navigation of the Missoula river with craft suitable for the transportation of wood has been considered by persons who have seen in its successful solution a bonanza. Numerous experiments have been made during this time and the styles of boats that have been launched by confident inventors have been as many and as varied as would be expected from the number of experimenters. But for one reason or another the attempts have been unsuccessful until Commodore John Wood attacked the problem and, after a winter spent in experimentation and calculation, this spring evolved the stern-wheeled, flat-bottomed, hand steamer, Nora, which has attracted considerable attention during its trial trips made recently. The commodore rejected the idea of steam power. All the bold navigators of fable and history, from the Argonauts to the Norsemen, had used muscles to make their boats go, and if they could do it, he could.

So the Nora was built to be propelled by hand. The crank rod which revolves the big paddle wheel at the stern of the boat has several levers which, so that six brawny men can make the paddle give around. Uncle Bill Berry gave the idea his endorsement and a work room was contributed by interested property owners in which Mr. Wood labored all winter. The first few trips of the boat were not entirely successful and some minor changes in the mechanism were necessary. But the commodore's inventive mind overcame all obstacles and this week the Nora, with Old Glory nailed to her fore, has glided successfully over the river opposite the city.

The island has several times been successfully circumnavigated and searched for treasure supposed to have been buried by fero friends and Cree Indians.

Yesterday morning the commodore decided to go up the Bitter Root river as far as Hamilton. Owing to the strike of the seamen's union and the extraordinary scale of wages demanded by them, it was decided to shanghai a crew. Arrangements were made with a German boarding house keeper to ship a crew of seven.

This was accomplished without much difficulty, and as fine a lot of stalwart seafarers as ever scuttled a ship signed the shanghai articles for the round voyage. There was Hechler, Seigel, Setin, Miller, Joe Shilling, and Nielack and his partner. The boat was stocked with provisions and beer galore, pretzels and limburger enough to raise the boat over dangerous shoals, and then with a strong pull and a pull altogether she missed the middle passage and grounded on an island. It was decided to lighten the boat by unloading of crates and barrels they could not swim, the gallant commodore ferried them one by one from the island to that far off shore on his precious back. The captain declared the tow path much the same as the one on the Erie. After a fourteen-mile tramp their craft became involved with some straw logs and the boat and machinery quit in a hopeless mess.

The provisions were thrown into the river and if the fish ever recover they will have a beer hall flavor that will put to rest Flathead Indians. The weary mariners will pack their blankets into Missoula tomorrow, and will be undoubtedly run in as the Swiss bunch of Coxe's army. After a few days' rest they will try to capture a convenient freight.

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APPROPRIATE.

Outowner—See here, Apletti, those apples I bought here last night were too hard.

Apletti—I know, I know, but they was up to ze times.—Boston Courier.

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hair which has become thin, and keep the scalp clean and healthy, use

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Editor Iowa Plain Dealer Cured of Insufferable Itching and Pain by the Cuticura Remedies.

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I am sixty-six years old. In August, 1887, was troubled with the peculiar skin disease to which people of my age are subject, known among medical men as eczema. Its first appearance was near the ankles. It rapidly extended over the lower extremities until my legs were nearly one raw sore; from legs the trouble extended across the hips, shoulders and the entire length of the arms. The legs and arms greatly swollen with an itching, burning pain, without cessation. Although the best medical advice obtainable was employed, no less than five physicians of the place being consulted and the prescriptions being the result of their combined wisdom, the disease, though apparently checked, would recur in a few days as bad as ever; during its progress my weight fell about twenty-five pounds. As an experiment I began the use of CUTICURA, following the simple and plain instructions given with the Remedies, and in four weeks found myself well, with skin soft and natural in color, the itching and pain entirely relieved.

Editor Iowa Plain Dealer, Cresco, Ia.

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